

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 10.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, JULY 11, 1860.

NO. 5.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday
and Friday, by
A. G. HODGES & COMPANY,
AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable
in advance.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large man-
moth sheet is published every Tuesday morn-
ing at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in ad-
vance.

Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-
Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as
liberal as in any of the newspapers published in
the west.

All letters upon business should be post-
aid to insure attention.

LAW BOOKS AND BLANKS
FOR SALE

AT COMMONWEALTH OFFICE.

BOOKS.

BOOKS OF THE HARRIS' DIGEST OF THE DECIS-
IONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS;
2 vols. Price \$12.00

REVISED STATUTES OF KENTUCKY, 5.00

OBITUARIES OF THE CONVENTION, 3.00

GUIDE TO JUSTICES, CLERKS, SHERIFFS,
etc., by John C. Harmon, 3.00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF Session 1855 and
1856 in Pamphlet form. Price 1.00

MONROE'S REPORTS—Two 15th, 16th & 17th vols.
of the U. S. Monroe's Reports. \$5 per volume.

DOUGHBOURG'S DIGEST OF THE STAT-
UTES, 2.00

1 vol. Price 2.00

DR. W. D. ROBERTSON'S SPEECH—"The American
Party, its Principles, its Object, and its Hope,"
Pamphlet. Price—10cts.

GARRETT DAVIS' SPEECHES, Pamphlet.
Price—5cts.

BLANKS,
TICKS FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGES of all kinds
Price—5cts per quire.

ESTICKS, BLANKS—WARRANTS AND PARO-
CHIALS—Price—5cts per quire.

INVESTIGABLE ALARMS NOTICES, REPLEVIN BONDS
etc., Price—5cts per quire.

REPLEVIN BONDS. Price—6cts per
quire.

CHIRURGICAL EXECUTIONS. Price—6cts per
quire.

FRANKFORT & BRANCH BANK OF KENTUCKY, a
Branch of the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky. Price—6cts per
quire.

BLANKS. Price—\$1 per quire.

Orderers from a distance for any of the above
use, Ticks or Blanks will be promptly attended to
when accompanied by the Cash; and if desired to be
sent by mail, the postage will be paid upon the
order, and the bill be refunded by the person ordering
the article to be sent by mail.

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Frankfort, Ky.

Will practice law in the Court of Appeals, Federal
Circuit, and in the Circuit Court. Any business
com. to be fully and promptly attended to
at all times in St. Clair Street, near the Branch
Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.
Frankfort, June 12, 1859—Hord.

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Frankfort, Kentucky,

Will practice law in all the Courts held in Frankfort
and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair's,
one door from the Bridge. [Jan. 3, 1859 U. S.]

ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
LEXINGTON, KY.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth
streets, Covington, Kentucky.

JOHN M. HARLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

Office on St. Clair Street, under Blodgett.

M. D. M'HENRY. V. T. CHAMBERS.

FINNELL & CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth
streets, Covington, Kentucky.

JOHN M. HARLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

Office on St. Clair Street, under Blodgett.

M. D. M'HENRY. V. T. CHAMBERS.

ATTORNEYS AND LAND AGENTS,
DES MOINES, IOWA.

PROPOSE to practice in the various Courts of Polk
county, and in the Supreme Court of Iowa, and the
United States District Court.

They have established a General Agency for the
transact. of all manner of business connected with
Land Titles.

Will enter Land, investigate Titles, buy and sell
Land, and receive money on the best terms and on the
best securities.

Will enter Land in Kansas and Nebraska Terri-
tories, if an amount sufficient to justify a visit to that
country is offered.

The Senior partner having been engaged extensively in
the practice of law in the Courts of Kentucky for
nearly thirty years, and the Junior having been engaged
in the Law Business in Iowa for eight years past, during
which time he has made a full survey of a large part of
Polk and adjoining counties, they feel confident they
will be able to make a satisfactory account of all busi-
ness connected with Land Titles.

They will enter Land and receive money on the best terms and on the
best securities.

Will enter Land in Kansas and Nebraska Terri-
tories, if an amount sufficient to justify a visit to that
country is offered.

The Senior partner having been engaged extensively in
the practice of law in the Courts of Kentucky for
nearly thirty years, and the Junior having been engaged
in the Law Business in Iowa for eight years past, during
which time he has made a full survey of a large part of
Polk and adjoining counties, they feel confident they
will be able to make a satisfactory account of all busi-
ness connected with Land Titles.

They will enter Land and receive money on the best terms and on the
best securities.

Will enter Land and receive money on the best terms and on the
best securities.

Will enter Land and receive money on the best terms and on the
best securities.

Will enter Land and receive money on the best terms and on the
best securities.

JOHN A. MONROE,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

Will practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the
Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State Courts
held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of
debts, and to the collection of the M. & T. Co.

At his law office, every communication will be fully
attended to on the same day received, and will be promptly
answered, and thus disentangle his clients.

Will be Commissioner of Deeds, less the acknowl-
edgment of his fees, and other writings to be used or
recorded in other States, and as Commissioner under
the Act of Congress, attend to the taking of depositions,
and affidavits, &c.

Will practice law in the Circuit and other Courts of
Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining coun-
ties.

Will offer his services in Gallatin, Sun, & Co.

May 21, 1859—Monroe.

DENTAL SURGERY,
BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D.

CHARLES F. CRADDOCK.

CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the
Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in the Circuit and other Courts of
Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining coun-
ties.

Will offer his services in Frankfort, and in the Circuit
Courts of the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts
of the adjoining counties.

MORTON & GRISWOLD.

Wholesalers, Printers, Binders, Books and
Stationery, Main street, Louisville, Ky.

Will constantly on hand a complete assortment of
Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, School, and
Miscellaneous Books, allow prices. Paper of every
description, quality, and price.

College, Schools, and Private Libraries supplied
with all kinds of books, Wholesaler & Retailer.

Hotchkiss' Reaction Water Wheels

or Grist or Saw Mills.

A large assortment of Patterns for Milling & Co-
oking made at the shortest notice.

W. M. H. GRAINGER, Agent, Louisville, Ky.

January 17, 1859—U.

N. A. CROUCH,
Coach-Maker,
(RUBEL'S OLD STAND)

Arch Street, Bardstown, Ky.

100 New Work Warranted Twelve Months.
Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

J. J. BUTLER'S EXCELSIOR FLUID INKS.

Mercantile, for general purposes.

Record, for Ledgers and Records.

Copying, for Letter Press,

Carmine, of brilliant hue.

CELEBRATED FOR

1st. Intense black color, (at first of a
greenish blue.)

2d. Easy flow from the pen.

3d. Permanency, will never fade by
exposure.

4th. Economy.

Explanation—These Inks can be satisfactorily used
the last drop. Other domestic Inks in a brief time
grow too thick for use, and are soon to be thrown away
before ball consumed.

The Carmine may be exposed to the action of the
air without injury.

FACTS Confirming the above Qualities.

1st. These Writing Fluids are now in general use
throughout the United States, with an increased demand.

2d. They have been analyzed by Dr. Chilton, the
celebrated Chemist of New York, and pronounced
equal in quality and durability to the best imported
English Inks.

J. J. BUTLER, Agent,
No. 29, Pine St. Cincinnati, O.

J. P. KENON & CRUTCH are the Agents of the
Manufacturers in Frankfort, and will supply Retailers
at manufacturer's wholesale price.

CLARKE'S ART GALLERY,
Main St., adjoining Telegraph Office,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

THIS Gallery is fitted up in the most improved style
for the production of Fine Pictures. Having a
massive side and sky-light combined, the effect
produced is grand and commanding. The subjects
represented are large and commanding in size, and
our facilities will care safely pledge satisfaction to all
who may favor us with their business.

A SOLAR CAMERA

of the largest size having recently been added to this
Establishment, we are now prepared to furnish to our
customers and artists generally.

LIFE-SIZED PHOTOGRAPHS.

At the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable
terms.

Mr. A. H. WYANT,

A first class Artist has been engaged, and will conduct
the business of the Camera.

Persons having old Daguerreotypes or Ambrotypes,
by sending them to us, with description as to color of
hair, eyes, and complexion, can have them enlarged to a
size required, and finished in oil color, giving a
splendid effect.

PORTRAIT IN OIL,

With all the accuracy of a Daguerreotype.

Our friends throughout the State, by sending us their
orders, will save both time and expense, and receive
the most artistic and satisfactory results.

Our terms will be very liberal, and satisfaction guaranteed
in every case, or no charge made.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melaineo-
types, etc., etc.

Made daily at reasonable rates.

Strangers visiting our city are invited to visit this
Gallery and examine our work.

L. W. HLOOM, Photographer.
C. A. CLARKE, Proprietor.

March 23, 1860.

JOHN M. HARLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

Office on St. Clair Street, under Blodgett.

M. D. M'HENRY.

ATTORNEYS AND LAND AGENTS,
DES MOINES, IOWA.

PROPOSE to practice in the various Courts of Polk
county, and in the Supreme Court of Iowa, and the
United States District Court.

They have established a General Agency for the
transact. of all manner of business connected with
Land Titles.

Will enter Land, investigate Titles, buy and sell
Land, and receive money on the best terms and on the
best securities.

Will enter Land and receive money on the best terms and on the
best securities.

Will enter Land and receive money on the best terms and on the
best securities.

JOHN M. HARLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

Office on St. Clair Street, under Blodgett.

M. D. M'HENRY.

ATTORNEYS AND LAND AGENTS,
DES MOINES, IOWA.

PROPOSE to practice in the various Courts of Polk
county, and in the Supreme Court of Iowa, and the
United States District Court.

They have established a General Agency for the
transact. of all manner of business connected with
Land Titles.

Will enter Land, investigate Titles, buy and sell
Land, and receive money on the best terms and on the
best securities.

Will enter Land and receive money on the best terms and on the
best securities.

JOHN M. HARLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

Office on St. Clair Street, under Blodgett.

M. D. M'HENRY.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

The Wife Turner.

Mrs. Morton was a widow—a young, pretty, rich widow—when Dr. Oliver Strahan made her acquaintance. She was poor, but very handsome young then. Mrs. Morton married him, and at his death, two years after, she being the sole heiress, put her wid' w's words and pocketed her deceased husband's gold at the same time.

Madam Rumor said that poor old Morton never enjoyed a single hour after he married her, but how should Madame Rumor know? Of course, however, I can give you a regular reliable information. Mrs. Morton had not been a widow twelve months ere she received with seeming pleasure very decided attentions from Dr. Strahan.

Do you inquire who Dr. Strahan was? Well he studied medicine, and had the title of M. D. conferred upon him, which he took great pleasure in affording to the end of his name with a proud flourish. But it is asserted that he never had a half dozen patients in as many years. He was a young man of prepossessing appearance; a ready talker upon any subject, and was in fact first rate company. He played the flute and sang—was a good dancer, and an excellent partner at whist; besides, he had some literary reputation. He wrote poetry and two column sketches for the Weekly Leveret, and last, though by no means least, he dressed in good taste and to the height of fashion. How he did it no one knew, but then it was no one's business.

But I must be allowed to contradict our rumour which gained considerable prevalence, to the effect that he supported himself by his literary labours; an ordinary newspaper scribbler could hardly afford Strahan's wardrobe.

Old—squire Morton had been dead but little over a year, when Dr. Strahan, despite all that gossips could say, married the widow and her fortune. The fact was, he wanted a rich wife. As to her, she was anxious to leave her words and go into society again; and she could devise no ready way to accomplish these purposes than by marrying. When any one spoke to the doctor of her being a shrew, he merely remarked that he should take great pleasure in taming her.

For three months they lived happily together, for, it was in the height of the season, and between Cape May, Newport, Saratoga, and the White Mountains, they were alone with each other scarce three hours out of the twenty four; consequently it was impossible for them to disagree.

But the season was soon over and they returned to their quiet home—the place of all others to study a wife or husband—there is no unnatural excitement in an fashionable Mrs. A. to outdress, no prigging Mr. B. to outdo in equinating; no C. to outgo, to please but the "other half."

After a season of long continued gaiety there necessarily follows one of extreme quietness; and when this is dull one is easily displeased. Now Mr. and Mrs. Strahan were both of them remarkably dull, and as a matter of course both preferred being pleased to attempting to please; and of course both were greatly displeased.

It was their third day at home, upon which their first quarrel commenced. It is only known that Strahan expressed a desire to dine upon roast beef upon which Mrs. S. said that she abominated beef and stated her preference to roast turkey and oyster sauce. Strahan considered turkey a child's food—he'd have meat or nothing. She'd have turkey; and thus commenced the war of Strahans. One ordered the other not to have beef; the other gave strict injunctions not to have beef brought into the house; between them they were both likely to starve it they remained at home; so the doctor went to the village tavern and dined on beef, while Mrs. S. dined on some of her friends' and parsons' turkey.

After dinner Dr. S. gave a wine supper in the room which he dignified by the name of "study," a sort of vanity store in which he kept his library, writing desk and spittoon. Here also were two glass cases, one of which contained a giant's skeleton hung on wires; in the other was an Egyptian mummy. The walls were hung with emblems of all descriptions, among them a copy from a tree which grew over Washington's grave, a small box from wood of the Charter Oak, a chip from the United States Brigadier Constitution, a hair from the head of all kinds, specimens of each, emblems &c & d and various other cases of dried human hair and jars of pickled reptiles. Skinned birds were perched about the armchair, and voluptuous French lithographs and portraits of distinguished personages were hung promiscuously on the walls; a long reading table, arm chairs, a prescription case, a monomoth bell metal pedestal and mortar, completed the furniture of the "study."

During the same evening Mrs. S. had a whist party in the parlor.

When the other visitors in bonito lounge then left, and Mrs. S. had dismissed her party and retired hours before her illegitimate son came to tuck-chamber; and when he did come, he found the doctor tucked himself without and his wife within. In vain he called to her, she could not and would not hear; and he was compelled to find a bed elsewhere, which he did, uttering to him, "I'll take her yet." And he did an night, forming a plan for getting her to submission. In the morning he called her to walk into his study; and there, seated in an arm-chair, they renewed the old words of quarrel—during which Mrs. S. called her husband a heartless, unfeeling fellow, who married her for money. To which the doctor replied by calling her a low, vulgar woman, who was only glad to make a political career by a gentleman and author to enable her to enter her society. After which she took with her son, and finally pulled the old cord; and ordered the servant who answered it to bring her catalogues to the door.

"Where are you going?" demanded the doctor.

"To ride," replied the amiable Mrs. Strahan. "I will go with you, please!"

"But I do not please."

"Then I choose to go."

"Very well then, you will go alone, for you cannot go with me."

"You cannot go unless I go with you."

"Well, we will see," and the gentleman walked out of the room, locked the door, put the key into his pocket, and left the house.

Mrs. S. did not sit down and burst into a flood of tears, but waited patiently for the servant to return, whom she had sent for the carriage. When he arrived, she told him through the key hole, to return the horses to the stable, and place a ladder upon the study window.

The ladder was placed according to directions, and a turkey, with a round pastry, was brought up to her. The ladder was then removed, and everything prepared for the re-appearance of her husband.

At the middle of the afternoon, the doctor returned home, stepped softly through the hall toward the study door, and peeped through the keyhole, expecting to see a striking picture of pain and contrition.

Judge of his surprise, then, when he saw Mrs. S. sitting before his long reading table, on her right his bell-metal mirror, in which was fire, and a grate over it, on which she was roasting his monomoth specimens of snakes, beetles, &c, and her turkey. Next to her stood his water bottle, in which she was cooking oysters, and she occasionally stirred them with a long spoon; on the table's edge one of the bottles of wine which had been left from a previous night's revel, which the lady, for the want of a champagne opener, had deprived of its neck with a wedge wood pestle, and using a four ounce graduate for a wine glass, he had cut up chamoisine baskets for fire wood with an Indian tomahawk. On the left hand stood the doctor's writing desk, which she had broken open, and scattered on the desk were tender morsels of his earlier studies, manuscript pages of tales and sketches unprinted, odes, poems, and unpaid bills, all in a large pile, while the lady sat reading, first a sweet love-letter, then one on Napoleon, and so on, throwing them, page after page, into the fire. Thus, the husband's brainwork and wood en curiosities were made to cook her dinner.

The doctor looked silently on as long as he could; then, taking the key from his pocket, he unlocked the door, and it was bolted upon the inside.

"Mrs. S., be silent," he shouted.

"Open the door."

"I am busy now, and can't be disturbed."

"Open the door, or I'll bust it in."

"Do as you please, sir, but your mommy and giant skeleton are placed against the door, so be careful and not break them."

The doctor was roused. For a few moments he stood and thought what course it was best to pursue. Suddenly recollecting the ladder, he turned down the stairs and through the hall, out doors, telling the doctor unpeaked and quick, to his host, that his son had closed up the rear door, drawn the bolts and stone in the entry. It was but the work of a moment to throw the remaining letters, poems, and manuscripts in the fire, rattoe the wine and eatables, lock the door upon the outside, and place the key in her pocket.

Meanwhile the doctor was raising the ladder to the window, and by the time he had placed it across half its length, his wife and a favorite slave, who were watching him from a lower window.

"Put that ladder back here again," roared the doctor from the upper window.

"Let it stay where it is," cried the wife from the lower window.

"Put it up here instantly, or I'll discharge you, belied the upper window."

"Let it alone, and I'll double your wages," chimed in the lower window.

"Do as I tell you, blockhead," yelled the doctor with rage.

"Come in the house, John," said Mrs. S., very coolly.

And John went into the house, leaving the medical gent—smeaing curses upon every body, including his wife and servant John.

All night long the doctor was kept a prisoner. Just before she retired his wife put her lips to his ear and whispered:

"What success in taming a shrew, doctor?"

"The next mornin' she came to the door and called,

"Doctor?"

"Madam," replied the gentleman.

"Should you like some breakfast?"

"I'm not particular!"

"There is cold turkey left, if you would like it."

The doctor deigned to reply, and the lady again left him alone.

During the afternoon she again tapped at his door, and called,

"Doctor?"

"Well, my dear," very humbly.

"Would you like some dinner?"

"I should."

"Will cold turkey do for you?"

"Anything, my dear."

"I'll will let you out will you promise never to tell me up again?"

"I will."

"And a never object to my eating turkey again?"

"Never."

"And attempt to tame a shrew again?"

"Never."

"Then—you—may—come—out."

"And the lady unlocked and threw open the door.

To this day, Dr. S. has not attempted to distract her in what she shall eat or what she shall ride, and has never been heard to boast again of "taming a shrew."

Resolutions of the Baptist Church in Frankfort, adopted 2d Sabbath in July, 1858.

All who, but to us mysterious, Providence, having removed from our midst by death on the 14th ult., in the 40th year of his age, our much esteemed brother, RASKIN R. RIVILL, therefore,

Resolved, That as citizens, as neighbors, and as a church, we feel that heavy affliction has fallen upon us; and while we would nobly submit to the doings of the righteous Jehovah, yet we do most deeply feel our loss of Brother Raskin.

Resolved, That we heartily grieve to the beloved and heart-stirring family of Brother Raskin, our minister and Deacon of th' church.

Resolved, That we heartily grieve to the beloved and heart-stirring family of Brother Raskin, our minister and author to enable him to enter her society.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Franklin papers, and in the *Baptist Recorder* and *Christian Repository*; that a copy be sent to Sister Rivill, and that they be spread on our church book.

J. T. DUVALL, Clerk.

[ADVERTISEMENTS]

W. T. Samuels, Esq., of Madison county, is an Opposition candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

If an Oppositionist is to live, we would prefer Mr. Samuels to any other.

W. T. Samuels, Esq., is a candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

He is a young and intelligent man, and a first rate clerk, and the same individual who defeated John Young Brown for the clerkship of Madison county. We hope he will be triumphantly elected.

Yours respectfully,

PHILIP COOPER,
W. G. Allen,
Louisville, Ky., July 9th, 1860.

To the Editors of the Commonwealth:

I see from a notice in the papers that the claims of the different aspirants for Clerk of the Court of Appeals is to be settled by a committee of gentlemen who are to assemble in Frankfort, on Friday, the 13th inst. I would like to call the attention of the committee to the claims of W. B. Allen, Esq., of Green county. I am satisfied there is no man whose name will be presented who can make a better race, and none who is better qualified. I am in daily communication with gentlemen from all parts of the State, and I speak advisedly when I say there is no man who can get as large a vote in the Green river country as he can.

He has been in public life for many years, and has always conducted himself in such a manner as to merit the esteem of all parties. He is a decent honest of the first settlers of this country, and was always a fine Whig, and has never yielded the first inch to Democracy. He is a pleasant and forcible speaker, and should he get the nomination you may expect from Louisville one of the old fashioned majorities, such as he has not given for the last four years; and my acquaintance with his popularity in the Green river country justifies me in saying that he will get such a vote as has not been given to any candidate since the good old times of Henry Clay.

EIGHTH WARD.

LOSSES PAID BY THE ATNA.

During the Past Five Years:

In Ohio, - \$49,529.43 Michigan, - \$12,043.00

Illinoian, - 10,659.47 Indiana, - 14,389.61

Kentucky, - 2,019.40 Illinois, - 44,321.45

Missouri, - 38,451.14 Tennessee, - 21,549.12

Arkansas, - 1,000.00 Ohio, - 1,000.00

Penn. & Va., - 31,935.46 Ark. & La., - 3,943.18

Mississippi and Ala., - 5,924.18

Fire and Inland Navigation.

Losses accepted at terms consistent with advances and advances.

Special attention given to Insurance of DWELLINGS and CONTENTS, for terms of 1 to 2 years.

The said service and success and experience.

Insurance of DWELLINGS and CONTENTS, for terms of 1 to 2 years.

Insurance of DWELLINGS and CONTENTS, for terms of 1 to 2 years.

Insurance of DWELLINGS and CONTENTS, for terms of 1 to 2 years.

Insurance of DWELLINGS and CONTENTS, for terms of 1 to 2 years.

Insurance of DWELLINGS and CONTENTS, for terms of 1 to 2 years.

Insurance of DWELLINGS and CONTENTS, for terms of 1 to 2 years.

Insurance of DWELLINGS and CONTENTS, for terms of 1 to 2 years.

Insurance of DWELLINGS and CONTENTS, for terms of 1 to 2 years.

Insurance of DWELLINGS and CONTENTS, for terms of 1 to 2 years.

Insurance of DWELLINGS and CONTENTS, for terms of 1 to 2 years.

Insurance of DWELLINGS and CONTENTS, for terms of 1 to 2 years.

Insurance of DWELLINGS and CONTENTS, for terms of 1 to 2 years.

Insurance of DWELLINGS and CONTENTS, for terms of 1 to 2 years.

Insurance of DWELLINGS and CONTENTS, for terms of 1 to 2 years.

Insurance of DWELLINGS and CONTENTS, for terms of 1 to 2 years.

Insurance of DWELLINGS and CONTENTS, for terms of 1 to 2 years.

Insurance of DWELLINGS and CONTENTS, for terms of 1 to 2 years.

Insurance of DWELLINGS and CONTENTS, for terms of 1 to 2 years.

Insurance of DWELLINGS and CONTENTS, for terms of 1 to 2 years.

Insurance of DWELLINGS and CONTENTS, for terms of 1 to 2 years.

Insurance of DWELLINGS and CONTENTS, for terms of 1 to 2 years.

Insurance of DWELLINGS and CONTENTS, for terms of 1 to 2 years.

Insurance of DWELLINGS and CONTENTS, for terms of 1 to 2 years.

Insurance of DWELLINGS and CONTENTS,

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

Published by A. G. HODGES & CO.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1850.

For President,

JOHN BELL,
OF TENNESSEE.

For Vice President,

EDWD EVERETT,
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

A NEW DRESS.—We have purchased, and will, in a short time, receive entire new type, for our paper, and will then present our subscribers, we think, one of the neatest papers published in the West.

The Commonwealth is one of the oldest papers now published in the State, and, being at the seat of Government, ought to receive a liberal patronage from the party whose principles we advocate. We hope our friends throughout the State, will extend to us the helping hand in enlarging our circulation. Our best efforts shall be used to give all who may take our paper a full and fair equivalent, by furnishing them with a good newspaper as they can take from any other point, at a moderate price, and printed in the best style.

To all of our old patrons we would return our thanks, and ask their kind aid in extending our circulation. It is each one of our present subscribers would send us one new name with the money, which they could easily do; we would have a subscription list, which would justify us in going to additional trouble and expense to please and instruct our readers.

As material aid is at this time particularly needed, we hope all who know themselves to be indebted to us for subscription, advertising, &c., will oblige us by remitting the several amounts due by them.

Organized Organization

Every one acquainted with the history of political campaigns in Kentucky, will admit that more good can be effected by thorough organization than in any other mode. We cannot hope to succeed against Black Republicanism, Squatter Sovereignty, and Disunion, except by united, concerted, vigorous organization. Let, then, every true friend of the Union, and of JOHN BELL and EDWARD EVERETT, go to work at once with that zeal and energy which the great issues involved in the cause demand.—Arouse the patriotism and nationality of the people until the cry in every part of the land shall be—“The Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws.” Surely you have a hard leader of whom you must feel proud. Where will you find nobler patriots and more enlightened statesmen than John Bell and Edward Everett. In whose hands would you more willingly entrust the reins of government in these evil times?

If you desire to defeat the sectional and odious principles of the Black Republican party, work and vote for John Bell and Edward Everett. If you desire to defeat the sectional and odious Disunion Secession party, headed by Breckinridge, Yancey, & Co., work and vote for Bell and Everett.

If you desire to subdue the odious and heretical principle of Squatter Sovereignty, vote for Bell and Everett.

If you desire to perpetuate the Union of these States, secure peace and harmony to a distracted country, and secure the equal rights of all the States, work and vote for Bell and Everett.

GOT HIM DOWN.—At an immense Democratic meeting, held in Hardin county, a few days since, (where there were but two Breckinridge men,) the “Kernel” R. S. Ford, attempted to make a speech for Breckinridge. The “Kernel” proclaimed the protection of slavery in the Territories as the doctrine long held by his candidate. Here it was proposed to submit to a vote of the Douglas men, in the house, an extract from a speech made by Mr. Breckinridge in 1850, in Lexington. But the “Kernel” would not yield and went on with his speech. It is not surprising that the “Kernel” gave it, since Mr. Breckinridge, in that speech, said that the whole power of the Democratic organization is pledged to the proposition that “Congress shall not interfere with the subject of slavery in the States, in the Territories, or in the District of Columbia.” Will any tell us how Mr. Breckinridge can consistently ask for Congressional protection to slavery when he is pledged that Congress shall not interfere with that subject? No wonder the “Kernel” crawled, wiled, and “went on.” We nominate the “Kernel” R. S. Ford, as a candidate for Colonel of the 1st Regt. of Hardin county at the next August election.

The Seceders have industriously circulated that all the Democratic State officers were for the Disunion ticket. This is a mistake. Also James P. Baile, President of the Board of Internal Improvement, and Hon. Robert Richardson, Superintendent of Public Instruction, are both for Douglas and Johnson. Mr. Richardson dressed an immense Douglas meeting in Covington a few days since. The speakers:

The Louisville Courier has preached the funeral of the National Democratic party. It has with all due solemnity pronounced it to be dead. Its vital authority then does that paper pronounce Breckinridge and Lane to be the canons of the National Democratic party?

We have no place with the abominable heresy of “Squatter Sovereignty.” Nor are we equal admirers of the career and principles of Stephen A. Douglas. But there is one thing which we admire in his friends in the South, and that is that they oppose Disunion, and are ready to sink all other issues when it becomes necessary to strike a blow in defense of the Union of these States.

HALF AND HALF.—At a Breckinridge and Lane rally, last night in Vicksburg, the meeting was rapturous, as we are informed, by the Why of that city, was adopted by a bare majority, the mass and being so equally divided that it was hard to tell which prevailed. It will then be seen that Douglas is not without blunders even in Mississippi. Indeed, in all the Gulf States, at least a third, if not more of the Douglass men, and will go doubt warmly support him for the Presidency.

“What a Fall was There, My Country!”

The Memphis Appeal, a leading and influential organ of the Tennessee Democracy, has belated the flag of Douglas and Johnson, and in doing so, takes occasion to show up the inconsistency of Mr. Breckinridge, which is identical with that of Douglas himself on the subject of Squatter Sovereignty and slavery in the Territories. “If any thing,” says the Appeal, “was wanting to show the utter duplicity and hypocrisy of the Secession movement at Charleston, it may be found in the nomination of Mr. Breckinridge by those same gentlemen at Baltimore. The Seceders placed and justified their disorganizing movement on the high ground of principle—the principle of protection to slave property in the Territories by act of Congress. Had they been earnest and sincere in this position, they would have nominated at Baltimore a man who was the representative of that principle, Mr. Yancey, Mr. Davis, or Mr. Brown.

“So far from this, they have, as we are prepared to show, nominated a gentleman who is as thoroughly committed to the doctrine of non-intervention and popular sovereignty as Douglas himself. To prove this, we submit the following extracts from the speech of Mr. Breckinridge, delivered in the House of Representatives, on the Kansas-Nebraska bill, March 23, 1854.” Speaking to the point under discussion he said:

“But if no intervention by Congress to the principle that underlies the compromise of 1850, then the prohibition of 1820, being inconsistent with principles which should be removed and perfect non-intervention thus established by law.”

“Among the many representations sent to his country by some of the enemies of the bill, nothing is more flagrant than the charge that it proposes to legislate slavery into Nebraska and Kansas. Sir, if the bill contained such a feature it would not deserve my vote. The right it establishes involves the correlative right to prohibit, and denying both, I would vote for neither. I go further, and express the opinion that a clause legalizing slavery, into those Territories could not command the support of the country and in the people, to expose this groundless charge. What is the present condition of Nebraska and Kansas? Why, sir, there is no government, no slavery, and very little population there; (our Federal laws can make our citizens) but a law re-enacting the statute book, forever prohibiting slavery in those Territories could not command the support of the country and in the people, to expose this groundless charge. What is the present condition of Nebraska and Kansas? Why, sir, there is no government, no slavery, and very little population there; (our Federal laws can make our citizens) but a law re-enacting the statute book, forever prohibiting slavery in those Territories could not command the support of the country and in the people, to expose this groundless charge. What is the present condition of Nebraska and Kansas? Why, sir, there is no government, no slavery, and very little population there; (our Federal laws can make our citizens) but a law re-enacting the statute book, forever prohibiting slavery in those Territories could not command the support of the country and in the people, to expose this groundless charge. What is the present condition of Nebraska and Kansas? Why, sir, there is no government, no slavery, and very little population there; (our Federal laws can make our citizens) but a law re-enacting the statute book, forever prohibiting slavery in those Territories could not command the support of the country and in the people, to expose this groundless charge. What is the present condition of Nebraska and Kansas? Why, sir, there is no government, no slavery, and very little population there; (our Federal laws can make our citizens) but a law re-enacting the statute book, forever prohibiting slavery in those Territories could not command the support of the country and in the people, to expose this groundless charge. What is the present condition of Nebraska and Kansas? Why, sir, there is no government, no slavery, and very little population there; (our Federal laws can make our citizens) but a law re-enacting the statute book, forever prohibiting slavery in those Territories could not command the support of the country and in the people, to expose this groundless charge. What is the present condition of Nebraska and Kansas? Why, sir, there is no government, no slavery, and very little population there; (our Federal laws can make our citizens) but a law re-enacting the statute book, forever prohibiting slavery in those Territories could not command the support of the country and in the people, to expose this groundless charge. What is the present condition of Nebraska and Kansas? Why, sir, there is no government, no slavery, and very little population there; (our Federal laws can make our citizens) but a law re-enacting the statute book, forever prohibiting slavery in those Territories could not command the support of the country and in the people, to expose this groundless charge. What is the present condition of Nebraska and Kansas? Why, sir, there is no government, no slavery, and very little population there; (our Federal laws can make our citizens) but a law re-enacting the statute book, forever prohibiting slavery in those Territories could not command the support of the country and in the people, to expose this groundless charge. What is the present condition of Nebraska and Kansas? Why, sir, there is no government, no slavery, and very little population there; (our Federal laws can make our citizens) but a law re-enacting the statute book, forever prohibiting slavery in those Territories could not command the support of the country and in the people, to expose this groundless charge. What is the present condition of Nebraska and Kansas? Why, sir, there is no government, no slavery, and very little population there; (our Federal laws can make our citizens) but a law re-enacting the statute book, forever prohibiting slavery in those Territories could not command the support of the country and in the people, to expose this groundless charge. What is the present condition of Nebraska and Kansas? Why, sir, there is no government, no slavery, and very little population there; (our Federal laws can make our citizens) but a law re-enacting the statute book, forever prohibiting slavery in those Territories could not command the support of the country and in the people, to expose this groundless charge. What is the present condition of Nebraska and Kansas? Why, sir, there is no government, no slavery, and very little population there; (our Federal laws can make our citizens) but a law re-enacting the statute book, forever prohibiting slavery in those Territories could not command the support of the country and in the people, to expose this groundless charge. What is the present condition of Nebraska and Kansas? Why, sir, there is no government, no slavery, and very little population there; (our Federal laws can make our citizens) but a law re-enacting the statute book, forever prohibiting slavery in those Territories could not command the support of the country and in the people, to expose this groundless charge. What is the present condition of Nebraska and Kansas? Why, sir, there is no government, no slavery, and very little population there; (our Federal laws can make our citizens) but a law re-enacting the statute book, forever prohibiting slavery in those Territories could not command the support of the country and in the people, to expose this groundless charge. What is the present condition of Nebraska and Kansas? Why, sir, there is no government, no slavery, and very little population there; (our Federal laws can make our citizens) but a law re-enacting the statute book, forever prohibiting slavery in those Territories could not command the support of the country and in the people, to expose this groundless charge. What is the present condition of Nebraska and Kansas? Why, sir, there is no government, no slavery, and very little population there; (our Federal laws can make our citizens) but a law re-enacting the statute book, forever prohibiting slavery in those Territories could not command the support of the country and in the people, to expose this groundless charge. What is the present condition of Nebraska and Kansas? Why, sir, there is no government, no slavery, and very little population there; (our Federal laws can make our citizens) but a law re-enacting the statute book, forever prohibiting slavery in those Territories could not command the support of the country and in the people, to expose this groundless charge. What is the present condition of Nebraska and Kansas? Why, sir, there is no government, no slavery, and very little population there; (our Federal laws can make our citizens) but a law re-enacting the statute book, forever prohibiting slavery in those Territories could not command the support of the country and in the people, to expose this groundless charge. What is the present condition of Nebraska and Kansas? Why, sir, there is no government, no slavery, and very little population there; (our Federal laws can make our citizens) but a law re-enacting the statute book, forever prohibiting slavery in those Territories could not command the support of the country and in the people, to expose this groundless charge. What is the present condition of Nebraska and Kansas? Why, sir, there is no government, no slavery, and very little population there; (our Federal laws can make our citizens) but a law re-enacting the statute book, forever prohibiting slavery in those Territories could not command the support of the country and in the people, to expose this groundless charge. What is the present condition of Nebraska and Kansas? Why, sir, there is no government, no slavery, and very little population there; (our Federal laws can make our citizens) but a law re-enacting the statute book, forever prohibiting slavery in those Territories could not command the support of the country and in the people, to expose this groundless charge. What is the present condition of Nebraska and Kansas? Why, sir, there is no government, no slavery, and very little population there; (our Federal laws can make our citizens) but a law re-enacting the statute book, forever prohibiting slavery in those Territories could not command the support of the country and in the people, to expose this groundless charge. What is the present condition of Nebraska and Kansas? Why, sir, there is no government, no slavery, and very little population there; (our Federal laws can make our citizens) but a law re-enacting the statute book, forever prohibiting slavery in those Territories could not command the support of the country and in the people, to expose this groundless charge. What is the present condition of Nebraska and Kansas? Why, sir, there is no government, no slavery, and very little population there; (our Federal laws can make our citizens) but a law re-enacting the statute book, forever prohibiting slavery in those Territories could not command the support of the country and in the people, to expose this groundless charge. What is the present condition of Nebraska and Kansas? Why, sir, there is no government, no slavery, and very little population there; (our Federal laws can make our citizens) but a law re-enacting the statute book, forever prohibiting slavery in those Territories could not command the support of the country and in the people, to expose this groundless charge. What is the present condition of Nebraska and Kansas? Why, sir, there is no government, no slavery, and very little population there; (our Federal laws can make our citizens) but a law re-enacting the statute book, forever prohibiting slavery in those Territories could not command the support of the country and in the people, to expose this groundless charge. What is the present condition of Nebraska and Kansas? Why, sir, there is no government, no slavery, and very little population there; (our Federal laws can make our citizens) but a law re-enacting the statute book, forever prohibiting slavery in those Territories could not command the support of the country and in the people, to expose this groundless charge. What is the present condition of Nebraska and Kansas? Why, sir, there is no government, no slavery, and very little population there; (our Federal laws can make our citizens) but a law re-enacting the statute book, forever prohibiting slavery in those Territories could not command the support of the country and in the people, to expose this groundless charge. What is the present condition of Nebraska and Kansas? Why, sir, there is no government, no slavery, and very little population there; (our Federal laws can make our citizens) but a law re-enacting the statute book, forever prohibiting slavery in those Territories could not command the support of the country and in the people, to expose this groundless charge. What is the present condition of Nebraska and Kansas? Why, sir, there is no government, no slavery, and very little population there; (our Federal laws can make our citizens) but a law re-enacting the statute book, forever prohibiting slavery in those Territories could not command the support of the country and in the people, to expose this groundless charge. What is the present condition of Nebraska and Kansas? Why, sir, there is no government, no slavery, and very little population there; (our Federal laws can make our citizens) but a law re-enacting the statute book, forever prohibiting slavery in those Territories could not command the support of the country and in the people, to expose this groundless charge. What is the present condition of Nebraska and Kansas? Why, sir, there is no government, no slavery, and very little population there; (our Federal laws can make our citizens) but a law re-enacting the statute book, forever prohibiting slavery in those Territories could not command the support of the country and in the people, to expose this groundless charge. What is the present condition of Nebraska and Kansas? Why, sir, there is no government, no slavery, and very little population there; (our Federal laws can make our citizens) but a law re-enacting the statute book, forever prohibiting slavery in those Territories could not command the support of the country and in the people, to expose this groundless charge. What is the present condition of Nebraska and Kansas? Why, sir, there is no government, no slavery, and very little population there; (our Federal laws can make our citizens) but a law re-enacting the statute book, forever prohibiting slavery in those Territories could not command the support of the country and in the people, to expose this groundless charge. What is the present condition of Nebraska and Kansas? Why, sir, there is no government, no slavery, and very little population there; (our Federal laws can make our citizens) but a law re-enacting the statute book, forever prohibiting slavery in those Territories could not command the support of the country and in the people, to expose this groundless charge. What is the present condition of Nebraska and Kansas? Why, sir, there is no government, no slavery, and very little population there; (our Federal laws can make our citizens) but a law re-enacting the statute book, forever prohibiting slavery in those Territories could not command the support of the country and in the people, to expose this groundless charge. What is the present condition of Nebraska and Kansas? Why, sir, there is no government, no slavery, and very little population there; (our Federal laws can make our citizens) but a law re-enacting the statute book, forever prohibiting slavery in those Territories could not command the support of the country and in the people, to expose this groundless charge. What is the present condition of Nebraska and Kansas? Why, sir, there is no government, no slavery, and very little population there; (our Federal laws can make our citizens) but a law re-enacting the statute book, forever prohibiting slavery in those Territories could not command the support of the country and in the people, to expose this groundless charge. What is the present condition of Nebraska and Kansas? Why, sir, there is no government, no slavery, and very little population there; (our Federal laws can make our citizens) but a law re-enacting the statute book, forever prohibiting slavery in those Territories could not command the support of the country and in the people, to expose this groundless charge. What is the present condition of Nebraska and Kansas? Why, sir, there is no government, no slavery, and very little population there; (our Federal laws can make our citizens) but a law re-enacting the statute book, forever prohibiting slavery in those Territories could not command the support of the country and in the people, to expose this groundless charge. What is the present condition of Nebraska and Kansas? Why, sir, there is no government, no slavery, and very little population there; (our Federal laws can make our citizens) but a law re-enacting the statute book, forever prohibiting slavery in those Territories could not command the support of the country and in the people, to expose this groundless charge. What is the present condition of Nebraska and Kansas? Why, sir, there is no government, no slavery, and very little population there; (our Federal laws can make our citizens) but a law re-enacting the statute book, forever prohibiting slavery in those Territories could not command the support of the country and in the people, to expose this groundless charge. What is the present condition of Nebraska and Kansas? Why, sir, there is no government, no slavery, and very little population there; (our Federal laws can make our citizens) but a law re-enacting the statute book, forever prohibiting slavery in those Territories could not command the support of the country and in the people, to expose this groundless charge. What is the present condition of Nebraska and Kansas? Why, sir, there is no government, no slavery, and very little population there; (our Federal laws can make our citizens) but a law re-enacting the statute book, forever prohibiting slavery in those Territories could not command the support of the country and in the people, to expose this groundless charge. What is the present condition of Nebraska and Kansas? Why, sir, there is no government, no slavery, and very little population there; (our Federal laws can make our citizens) but a law re-enacting the statute book, forever prohibiting slavery in those Territories could not command the support of the country and in the people, to expose this groundless charge. What is the present condition of Nebraska and Kansas? Why, sir, there is no government, no slavery, and very little population there; (our Federal laws can make our citizens) but a law re-enacting the statute book, forever prohibiting slavery in those Territories could not command the support of the country and in the people, to expose this groundless charge. What is the present condition of Nebraska and Kansas? Why, sir, there is no government, no slavery, and very little population there; (our Federal laws can make our citizens) but a law re-enacting the statute book, forever prohibiting slavery in those Territories could not command the support of the country and in the people, to expose this groundless charge. What is the present condition of Nebraska and Kansas? Why, sir, there is no government, no slavery, and very little population there; (our Federal laws can make our citizens) but a law re-enacting the statute book, forever prohibiting slavery in those Territories could not command the support of the country and in the people, to expose this groundless charge. What is the present condition of Nebraska and Kansas? Why, sir, there is no government, no slavery, and very little population there; (our Federal laws can make our citizens) but a law re-enacting the statute book, forever prohibiting slavery in those Territories could not command the support of the country and in the people, to expose this groundless charge. What is the present condition of Nebraska and Kansas? Why, sir, there is no government, no slavery, and very little population there; (our Federal laws can make our citizens) but a law re-enacting the statute book, forever prohibiting slavery in those Territories could not command the support of the country and in the people, to expose this groundless charge. What is the present condition of Nebraska and Kansas? Why, sir, there is no government, no slavery, and very little population there; (our Federal laws can make our citizens) but a law re-enacting the statute book, forever prohibiting slavery in those Territories could not command the support of the country and in the people, to expose this groundless charge. What is the present condition of Nebraska and Kansas? Why, sir, there is no government, no slavery, and very little population there; (our Federal laws can make our citizens) but a law re-enacting the statute book, forever prohibiting slavery in those Territories could not command the support of the country and in the people, to expose this groundless charge. What is the present condition of Nebraska and Kansas? Why, sir, there is no government, no slavery, and very little population there; (our Federal laws can make our citizens) but a law re-enacting the statute book, forever prohibiting slavery in those Territories could not command the support of the country and in the people, to expose this groundless charge. What is the present condition of Nebraska and Kansas? Why, sir, there is no government, no slavery, and very little population there; (our Federal laws can make our citizens) but a law re-enacting the statute book, forever prohibiting slavery in those Territories could not command the support of the country and in the people, to expose this groundless charge. What is the present condition of Nebraska and Kansas? Why, sir, there is no government, no slavery, and very little population there; (our Federal laws can make our citizens) but a law re-enacting the statute book, forever prohibiting slavery in those Territories could not command the support of the country and in the people, to expose this groundless charge. What is the present condition of Nebraska and Kansas? Why, sir, there is no government, no slavery, and very little population there; (our Federal laws can make our citizens) but a law re-enacting the statute book, forever prohibiting slavery in those Territories could not command the support of the country and in the people, to expose this groundless charge. What is the present condition of Nebraska and Kansas? Why, sir, there is no government, no slavery, and very little population there; (our Federal laws can make our citizens) but a law re-enacting the statute book, forever prohibiting slavery in those Territories could not command the support of the country and in the people, to expose this groundless charge. What is the present condition of Nebraska and Kansas? Why, sir, there is no government, no slavery, and very little population there; (our Federal laws can make our citizens) but a law re-enacting the statute book, forever prohibiting slavery in those Territories could not command the support of the country and in the people, to expose this groundless charge. What is the present condition of Nebraska and Kansas? Why, sir, there is no government, no slavery, and very little population there; (our Federal laws can make our citizens) but a law re-enacting the statute book, forever prohibiting slavery in those Territories could not command the support of the country and in the people, to expose this groundless charge. What is the present condition of Nebraska and Kansas? Why, sir, there is no government, no slavery, and very little population there; (our Federal laws can make our citizens) but a law re-enacting the statute book, forever prohibiting slavery in those Territories could not command the support of the country and in the people, to expose this groundless charge. What is the present condition of Nebraska and Kansas? Why, sir, there is no government, no slavery, and very little population there; (our Federal laws can make our citizens) but a law re-enacting the statute book, forever prohibiting slavery in those Territories could not command the support of the country and in the people, to expose this groundless charge. What is the present condition of Nebraska and Kansas? Why, sir, there is no government, no slavery, and very little population there; (our Federal laws can make our citizens) but a law re-enacting the statute book, forever prohibiting slavery in those Territories could not command the support of the country and in the people, to expose this groundless charge. What is the present condition of Nebraska and Kansas? Why, sir, there is no government, no slavery, and very little population there; (our Federal laws can make our citizens) but a law re-enacting the statute book, forever prohibiting slavery in those Territories could not command the support of the country and in the people, to expose this groundless charge. What is the present condition of Nebraska and Kansas? Why, sir, there is no government, no slavery, and very little population there; (our Federal laws can make our citizens) but a law re-enacting the statute book, forever prohibiting slavery in those Territories could not command the support of the country and in the people, to expose this groundless charge. What is the present condition of Nebraska and Kansas? Why, sir, there is no government, no slavery, and very little population there; (our Federal laws can make our citizens) but a law re-enacting the statute book, forever prohibiting slavery in those Territories could not command the support of the country and in the people, to expose this groundless charge. What is the present condition of Nebraska and Kansas? Why, sir, there is no government, no slavery, and very little population there; (our Federal laws can make our citizens) but a law re-enacting the statute book, forever prohibiting slavery in those Territories could not command the support of the country and in the people, to expose this groundless charge. What is the present condition of Nebraska and Kansas? Why, sir, there is no government, no slavery, and very little population there; (our Federal laws can make our citizens) but a law re-enacting the statute book, forever prohibiting slavery in those Territories could not command the support of the country and in the people, to expose this groundless charge. What is the present condition of Nebraska and Kansas? Why, sir, there is no government, no slavery, and very little population there; (our Federal laws can make our citizens) but a law re-enacting the statute book, forever prohibiting slavery in those Territories could not command the support of the country and in the people, to expose this groundless charge. What is the present condition of Nebraska and Kansas? Why, sir, there is no government, no slavery, and very little population there; (our Federal laws can make our citizens) but a law re-enacting the statute book, forever prohibiting slavery in those Territories could not command the support of the country and in the people, to expose this groundless charge. What is the present condition of Nebraska and Kansas? Why, sir, there is no government, no slavery, and very little population there; (our Federal laws can make our citizens) but a law re-enacting the statute book, forever prohibiting slavery in those Territories could not command the support of the country and in the people, to expose this groundless charge. What is the present condition of Nebraska and Kansas? Why, sir, there is no government, no slavery, and very

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

The proprietors and manufacturers of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS can appeal with perfect confidence to physicians and citizens generally of the United States, because the article has attained a reputation heretofore unknown. A few facts upon this point will speak more powerfully than volumes of bare assertion or hollow puffery. The consumption of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for the last year amounted to over a half million bottles, and from its manifest steady increase in past years, it is evident that during the coming year the consumption will reach one million bottles. This immense amount could never have been sold but for the rare medicinal properties contained in the preparation, and the sanction of the most prominent physicians in those sections of the country where the article is best known, who not only recommend the Bitters to their patients, but are ready at all times to give testimonials to its efficiency in all cases of stomachic derangements and the diseases resulting therefrom.

This is not a temporary popularity, obtained by extraordinary efforts in the way of trumpeting the qualities of the Bitters, but a solid estimation of an invaluable medicine, which is destined to be as enduring as time itself.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have proved a Godsend to regions where fever and ague and various other bilious complaints have convulsed their victims by hundreds. To be able to state confidently that the "Bitters" are a certain cure for the Dyspepsia and like diseases, is to the proprietors a source of unalloyed pleasure. It removes all morbid matter from the stomach, purifies the blood, and imparts renewed vitality to the nervous system giving it that tone and energy indispensable for the restoration of health. Operates upon the stomach, liver, and other digestive organs, mildly but powerfully, and soon restores them to a condition essential to the healthy discharge of the functions of nature.

Eldest persons may use the Bitters daily as per directions on the bottle, and they will find in it a stimulant peculiarly adapted to comfort declining years, as it is pleasant to the palate, invigorating to the bowels, excellent as a tonic, and rejuvenating generally. We have the evidence of thousands of aged men and women who have experienced the benefit of using this preparation while suffering from stomach derangements and general debility; acting under the advice of physicians, they have abandoned all deleterious drugs and fairly tested the merits of this article. A few words to the gentler sex. There are certain periods when their cares are so harassing that many of them sink under the trial. The relation of mother, and child is so absorbingly tender that the mother, especially if she be young, is apt to forget her own health in her extreme anxiety for her infant. Should the period of maternity arrive during the summer season, the wear of body and mind is generally aggravated. Here, then, is a necessity for a stimulant to recruit the energies of the system, and enable the mother to bear up under her cruel nursing trials and responsibilities. Nursing mothers generally prefer the Bitters to all other tonics that receive the endorsement of physicians, because it is agreeable to the taste as well as certain to give a permanent increase of bodily strength.

All those persons, to whom we have particularly referred above, to whom sufferers from fever and ague, caused by malaria, diarrhea, dysentery, indigestion, loss of appetite, and all diseases or derangements of the stomach, superannuated invalids, persons of sedentary occupation, and nursing mothers, will consult their own physical welfare by giving to Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters a trial.

CAUTION.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but safe for Hostetter's CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.

Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, South America, and Germany.

... in all drugstores in FRANKFORT.

December 9, 1850-1.

EYE AND EAR.

D. R. BAAKEE TREATS ALL DISEASES.

SPECIAL attention given to all chronic diseases.—Coughs, Creep Consumption, Infants, Asthma, Bronchitis, all diseases of the Nose, Mouth, Throat, Skin Diseases, Ulcers, Lymphatic Disease, Rheumatism, etc., Neuralgia, Paralysis, Epilepsy, or Convulsive Disease, Vertigo, Paroxysms, etc. The very words "Cures" Piles, Jaundice, Shortness of breath, the common diseases of Boys. There are many diseases peculiar to women and children which are treated with distinguished success. All particulars will be given by letter. Dr. Baakee can produce one thousand certificates of his perfect success in curing.

Cancers, Old Sores, or Ulcers, Hip Diseases, Fistula of every description, Scald Head, Wens, Polypus of the Nose, etc.

Or in any other part of the body.

Tumors and Swellings

Or every description, and without the use of the knife, or any surgical instruments. These last named cannot be cured by correspondence, therefore all such patients must place themselves under the Doctor's personal supervision.

Dr. Baakee has made a new discovery of a "Fluid" which will produce absorption of the "Cataract" and restore permanent vision to the EYE, without resort to the knife. All diseases of the

EYES AND EARS

Are successfully treated without the use of the knife or needle. Dr. Baakee has consistently on hand at his office a very extensive assortment of beautiful

ARTIFICIAL EYES

AND
TYMPANUMS, OR EAR DRUMS

which are suitable for either sex and all ages—inserted in five minutes. Ear Trumpets of every description, also every variety of artificial articles known in the world—a large assortment of beautiful and durable

ARTIFICIAL HANDS,

with the Arm and Elbow attachment; ARTIFICIAL FEET, with the Ankle, Leg, and Knee-Joint attached.

These articles are perfectly natural, and adapted for either sex, and can be sent by express to any part of the world. All kinds of Trusses or Herse or Hips or every description, for either sex, and T-plate, etc., in a week, condition also for those with Prosthetic Arms.

Doctor Baakee is one of the most celebrated and skillful physicians and surgeons now living. His name is known personally in every principal city of the world.

All letters directed to Dr. Baakee must contain a sum to pay for treatment and incidental expenses. All chronic diseases can be treated by correspondence, except those mentioned, which will require his personal supervision.

DOCTOR BAAKEE,
Office, 704 Broadway, after Doors above Fourth St.,
Dec. 13, 1850-1.

New York City.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that HENRY J. HORN, Jr., did on the 15th of April, 1850, kill and murder John Elliott, in the county of Mason, has fled from justice, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS P. PORTER, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby order that a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars be offered for the apprehension of said Francis J. Horn, and his delivery to the Sheriff of Mason county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have signed my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed, this 3d day of May, A. D. 1850.

By the Governor: THOMAS P. PORTER.

John Monroe, Jr., Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. Lane, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that HENRY LANE, who stands indicted in the U. S. Circuit Court for the murder of Constantine Curtis, and David, also indicted in same court for the murder of John G. Gandy, has fled from justice, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, BENJAMIN MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the apprehension of said Francis J. Horn, and his delivery to the Sheriff of Mason county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have signed my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed, this 2d day of May, A. D. 1850.

By the Governor: HENRY LANE.

John Monroe, Jr., Sec. of State.

By Jas. W. Lane, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that J. L. LANE did kill and murder Birch Kirkead, in the county of Butler, has fled from justice, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, BENJAMIN MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the apprehension of said J. L. Lane and his delivery to the Sheriff of Butler county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have signed my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed, this 2d day of May, A. D. 1850, and in the 6th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: HENRY LANE.

John Monroe, Jr., Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. Lane, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that A. J. LANE did kill and murder Birch Kirkead, in the county of Butler, has fled from justice, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, BENJAMIN MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the apprehension of said J. L. Lane and his delivery to the Sheriff of Butler county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have signed my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed, this 2d day of May, A. D. 1850, and in the 6th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: HENRY LANE.

John Monroe, Jr., Sec. of State.

By Jas. W. Lane, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that WHITFIELD WATSON, Jr., did on the 3d of May, A. D. 1850, kill and murder his son, John Watson, in the county of Franklin, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, BENJAMIN MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Three Hundred Dollars for the apprehension of said Whitfield W. Watson, and his delivery to the Sheriff of Morgan county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have signed my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed, this 2d day of May, A. D. 1850, and in the 6th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: HENRY LANE.

John Monroe, Jr., Sec. of State.

By Jas. W. Lane, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that WHITFIELD WATSON, Jr., did on the 3d of May, A. D. 1850, kill and murder his son, John Watson, in the county of Franklin, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, BENJAMIN MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Three Hundred Dollars for the apprehension of said Whitfield W. Watson, and his delivery to the Sheriff of Morgan county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have signed my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed, this 2d day of May, A. D. 1850, and in the 6th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: HENRY LANE.

John Monroe, Jr., Sec. of State.

By Jas. W. Lane, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that WHITFIELD WATSON, Jr., did on the 3d of May, A. D. 1850, kill and murder his son, John Watson, in the county of Franklin, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, BENJAMIN MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Three Hundred Dollars for the apprehension of said Whitfield W. Watson, and his delivery to the Sheriff of Morgan county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have signed my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed, this 2d day of May, A. D. 1850, and in the 6th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: HENRY LANE.

John Monroe, Jr., Sec. of State.

By Jas. W. Lane, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that WHITFIELD WATSON, Jr., did on the 3d of May, A. D. 1850, kill and murder his son, John Watson, in the county of Franklin, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, BENJAMIN MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Three Hundred Dollars for the apprehension of said Whitfield W. Watson, and his delivery to the Sheriff of Morgan county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have signed my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed, this 2d day of May, A. D. 1850, and in the 6th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: HENRY LANE.

John Monroe, Jr., Sec. of State.

By Jas. W. Lane, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that WHITFIELD WATSON, Jr., did on the 3d of May, A. D. 1850, kill and murder his son, John Watson, in the county of Franklin, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, BENJAMIN MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Three Hundred Dollars for the apprehension of said Whitfield W. Watson, and his delivery to the Sheriff of Morgan county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have signed my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed, this 2d day of May, A. D. 1850, and in the 6th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: HENRY LANE.

John Monroe, Jr., Sec. of State.

By Jas. W. Lane, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that WHITFIELD WATSON, Jr., did on the 3d of May, A. D. 1850, kill and murder his son, John Watson, in the county of Franklin, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, BENJAMIN MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Three Hundred Dollars for the apprehension of said Whitfield W. Watson, and his delivery to the Sheriff of Morgan county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have signed my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed, this 2d day of May, A. D. 1850, and in the 6th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: HENRY LANE.

John Monroe, Jr., Sec. of State.

By Jas. W. Lane, Assistant Secretary.